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2011-2013 Executive

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President's Message

Easter has come and gone and so has the Edmonton Wild Rose Antique Show which falls on the Easter weekend. The Edmonton antique show is usually a good source for finds of wooden nickels and merchant tokens but this year I did not discover any new finds in either field. Learn more about saluting lumbermen in this issue. I have still not finalized receipts and membership cards and I have to go to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on a teaching assignment. I will complete them in early May when I return. If you have queries concerning your membership status you can contact me (see info below). I will be accessing my e-mail remotely while I am travelling.

I would like to remind you that It is not too soon to start making reservations for the annual R.C.N.A. convention this July in my home town of Calgary, Alberta. I encourage you to attend this outstanding show and to plan to attend our annual C.A.W.M.C. 2 hour breakfast meeting is on the Saturday of the convention. We are holding the breakfast cost to \$20 to encourage attendance, and is being held Saturday, July 21st, 2012 at 8 a.m. in the Rideau room. This event will be a great opportunity to meet fellow collectors and do some friendly trading. If you plan on issuing a "wood" for this convention please order them shortly to give the manufacturers sufficient time to produce your order for you. I am still working on a post convention get-together for Sunday afternoon and details will follow in a future message. Our annual meeting is an opportunity to honour members who have put forth extraordinary effort to support our hobby. If you would like to nominate someone as a potential recipient of an award please advise me at one of the contact points shown above.

Good luck in your collecting activities. You can reach me at, Box 2643, Station M, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3C1., by phone at 403-273-6133 or by e-mail at wood5cents@shaw.ca.

Al Munro



Salute forestry workers! Learn more about National Forest Products Week wood inside this issue.





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Annual Membership Dues in Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors are:

- **Canadian Residents:**
\$10, Cdn. Funds
- **Youth (16 years old and under)** \$5 Cdn. Funds
- **U.S. A. Residents:**
\$10 U.S. Funds
- **International Members Rate (outside Cda. – U.S.A.):** \$20 Cdn. Funds

Dues paid to:

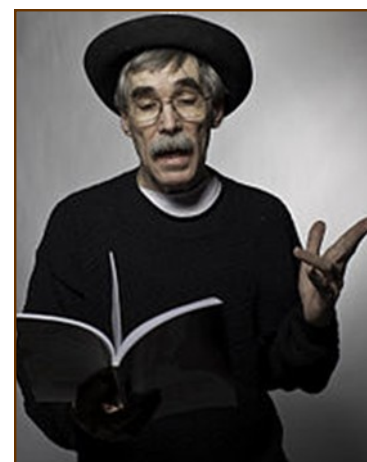
Mr. Al Munro, P.O. Box
 2643, Station M, Calgary,
 Alberta, T2P 3C1, Canada

The Wooden Nickel Art Project

David ("Dave") Jennings Patrick Morice was born in St. Louis (Missouri, U.S.A.) on September 10th, 1946. He is a writer, visual artist, performance artist, and an educator. **Dave** has written and published under the names "**Dave Morice**", "**Joyce Holland**", and "**Dr. Alphabet**". His works include 60 Poetry Marathons, three anthologies of Poetry Comics, *The Wooden Nickel Art Project*, and other art and writing. He is one of the founders of the Actualist Poetry Movement. Below are 3 of the Wooden Nickel Art (left to right) **Kurt Vonnegut**, **Dr. Seuss**, and **Jim Henson**. In 1985, **Morice** began The Wooden Nickel Art Project when he ordered 1,000 wooden nickels printed with "Artist's Wooden Nickel" on one side. The other side was left blank. He gave them to friends, relatives, and strangers, and asked them to write or draw whatever they wanted on the blank side and to sign and date the other side. He also sent about 2,000 nickels to well-known people, and 400 responded by decorating their nickels and sending them back. In return, **Dave** published a photo-copy book titled *Catalog of the Wooden Nickel Art Project* and sent a copy to each contributor. The collection has been exhibited at The Iowa City Public Library, The Coralville Public Library, and The University of Iowa Credit Union.

Here are 50 of the wooden nickel artists: Muhammad Ali, Isaac Asimov, Pearl Bailey, Milton Berle, Larry Bird, Mel Brooks, Barbara Bush, John Cage, Frank Capra, Johnny Cash, Chevy Chase, Julie Christie, Jamie Lee Curtis, Doris Day, Robert De Niro, Federico Fellini, A.J. Foyt, Lillian Gish, Veronica Hamil, Johnny Hart, Jesse Helms, Bob Hope, Ken Kesey, Henry Kissinger, Burt Lancaster, Spike Lee, Jack Lemmon, Ursula K. Le Guin, Madeleine L'Engle, Sol Le Witt, Willie Mays, Stan Musial, Willie Nelson, Yoko Ono, George Plimpton, Pete Rozelle, Pete Seeger, Dr. Seuss, William Shatner, Frank Sinatra, Ringo Starr, Lily Tomlin, John Travolta, Garry Trudeau, Lana Turner, Johnny Unitas, Kurt Vonnegut, George Wallace, Henry Winkler, and "Weird Al" Yankovic. Charles Manson didn't receive his wooden nickel, so he sent two self-portraits instead, one in black and white, and one in color.

The World's Largest Wooden Nickel was created and designed by **Dave**. He also created rubber-stamp gothic.





Past Presidents:

2003—2005:
Norm Belsten

2001—2003:
Earl Salterio*

1995—2001:
Lou Vesh

1991—1995:
Pat White*

1985—1991:
Norm Belsten

1983—1985:
Neil Probert

1981—1983:
Stanley Clute

1979—1981:
Don Robb

1977—1979:
Victor Hall*

1975—1977:
Garry Braunwarth

(*Deceased)

Coin Kids program for the RCNA Convention Kids' auctions are looking for donations. Packages are requested to be left or mailed to:

Chris Boyer
c/o Franklin Public School
371 Franklin Street
North,
Kitchener, Ontario
N2A 1Y9

ONA / Ying & Yang

Free Wood of the Month of May 2012 from **Judy Blackman**

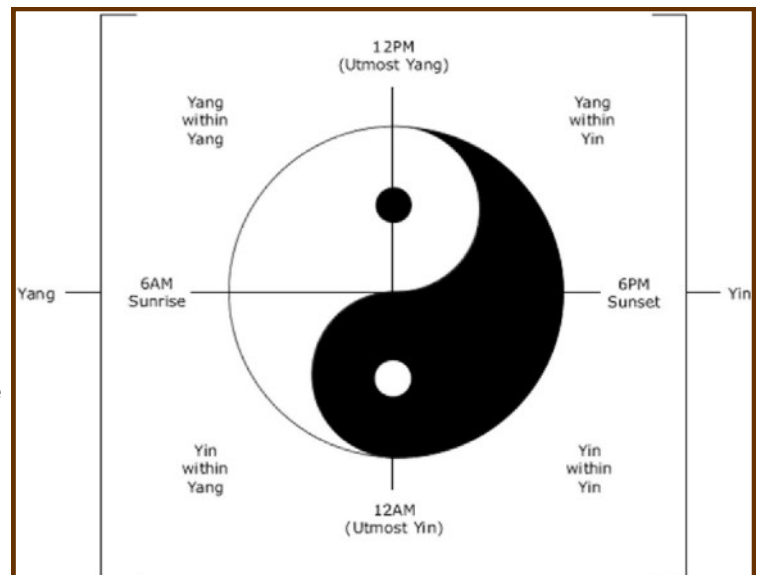
This wood was made by **Canada Wide Woods** who offered Ontario clubs a deal for the O.N.A. convention. There were 150 of these 38mm made with 100 going to CAWMC for a featured month's wood, and the other 50 going to **Judy Blackman**.



The O.N.A. gave members permission to use the O.N.A. anniversary medal design on woods. The 50th Jubilee convention medal was chosen by a special committee and celebrates the O.N.A. Golden Anniversary! The medal committee, through the direction of the executive, sponsored a design competition open to all. The final design of the medal was based on the submission by the well known medal designer **John Jaciw**. The central point of the design is the White Trillium in full bloom, with the associations acronym in relief on the petals. The trillium, the provinces official flower, is brought to full splendor from the association arms; represents the life and pride of the O.N.A.

Judy previous used the Yin & Yang design for her July 2009 wood. That 45mm wood was in celebration of Canada's birthday and there were 125 made (also by Canada Wide Woods).

Below is a picture of the 24-hour Yin Yang cycle. One is Yang which represents everything positive or masculine and the other is Yin which is characterized as negative or feminine. One is not better than the other. Instead they are both necessary and a balance of both is highly desirable. This thinking is different from the duality of most religion where one state overcomes the other e.g. good over evil. In the concept of Yin Yang, too much of either one is bad. The ideal is a balance of both. The hot Saharan desert for example is an example of extreme Yang while the bitter cold Antarctica is extreme Yin. Neither is desirable. Life must have balance, for example "home and work".



Vari-Craft, Flin Flon

There are 4 variations of the 1961 Flin Flon (Manitoba) wood listed in **Norm's** catalogue:

6250-001 ARI-CRAFT IND CIRCLE 1,000	BL / BL 38 MM
6250-002A VARI-CRAFT IND NO CIRCLE	BL / BL 38 MM
6250-002B VARI-CRAFT IND NO CIRCLE	BR / BL 38 MM
6250-002C VARI-CRAFT BUFF NO CIRCLE	R / BL 38 MM



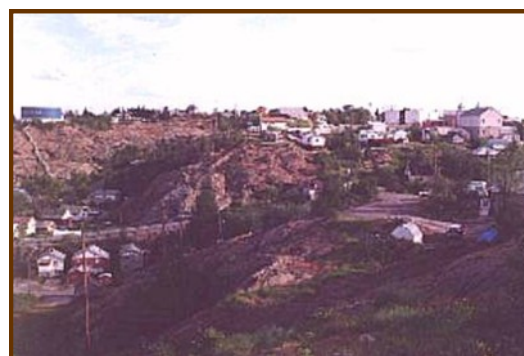
Undated wooden nickel issued by Vari-Craft Specialties from Flin Flon Manitoba. It was good for 25¢ in trade on any order over \$1.99. Vari-Craft had franchisee locations throughout North America. Vari-Crafts is now owned by Woodlink / Audubon but they still cover the same quality wild birding supplies that you are used to getting from Vari-Craft. Woodlinks, who just merged with Kay Home Products, monopolizes the marketplace. You can source Vari-Craft through them or The Wild Bird Habitat Store.

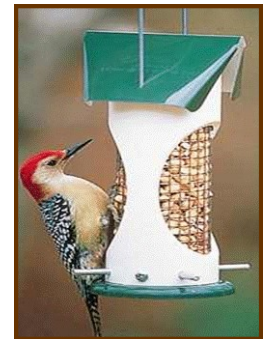
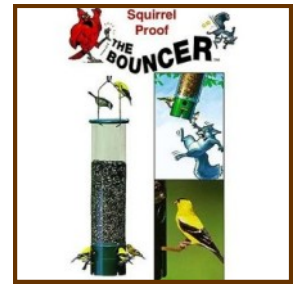
Vari-Craft Bird Feeders are very distinct from other backyard bird feeding products. Rugged, durable, and attractive, Vari-Craft's innovative designs truly place them in a category by their-self. Vari-Craft was the first manufacturer to place a lifetime warranty on their bird feeders which includes damage by squirrels. All Vari-Craft products are manufactured in the USA with quality workmanship. The Wild Bird Habitat Store has been selling Vari-Craft bird feeders for the past 15 years and every single customer continues to be satisfied with their investment. Most tube feeders are made of transparent plastic, but Vari-Craft makes particularly attractive tube feeders of white PVC. Ports are made of a hard plastic. A squirrel-proof model is available with stainless steel ports.



When Tom Creighton sank his pickax into an outcropping on the shores of Ross Lake in the spring of 1915, the crazy prospector couldn't have been in a better place to find an ore body...or a worse place to put a city. Creighton's discovery turned out to be one of the richest mineral finds in Canadian history, and it led to the construction of the largest copper mine in Manitoba. Flin Flon (Manitoba) is known as the city built on the rocks, and is over 70 years old with nearly 6,000 residents. It is a thriving mining community and vacationer's destination nestled in the middle of nature's magnificence. Located north of the 55th parallel of latitude (same as Belfast, Copenhagen, and Moscow), the City of Flin Flon is part of the Precambrian Amisk Volcanic Belt that was an element of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. The majority of the belt was formed approximately 1.9 billion years ago by aquatic volcanic eruptions; these intense eruptions and multiple episodes of glaciations left us the present unique landscape. The belt is the source of our vast mineral deposits, which are primary zinc, copper, silver, and gold. Flin Flon is in close proximity with the Saskatchewan communities of Creighton and Denare Beach, all of which are located within a 20km area. Tom Creighton and David Collins discovered the main lens of the Flin Flon volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit in 1914. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company (today is HudBay Minerals Inc.) quickly established a fully-functional mine with one of the largest smelters in Canada. Flin Flon has an above-average household income, making it possible to sustain a healthy retail sector. Intrigued by the story of Flin Flon, Al Capp of 'Lil Abner' fame, donated his time and talent to creating an image of the gentleman, known for two things: his small stature and his huge perspective. The Flin Flon and District Chamber of Commerce had the statue constructed in Winnipeg, Manitoba and 24 foot statue of Josiah Flintabbatey Flonatin now resides in the Flin Flon Tourist Park at the entrance to the City on Hwy #10A. Flinty was the hero of a science fiction novel found in the wilderness by gold prospectors in the early years of the century. When they found gold in 1914, they remembered the story and called their claim Flin Flon. The name stuck, and that's how the town got its name.

Flin Flon boasts its very own secret garden, protected by an abandoned and refurbished mine drift 1,170 feet underground, it grows fruit, vegetables, flowers and medicinal plants in this subterranean growth chamber. The Hapnot Lake Wildlife Sanctuary is conveniently located close to the downtown area in Flin Flon. The area is home to hundreds of indigenous waterfowl. Flin Flon local artists practise birchbark biting, a traditional art form practiced by Cree women. The artist first visualizes her design and then creates it by marking perforations with her teeth on clean, pliable, carefully-folded birch bark. The results are stunning and unique. There are other rock based challenges: Flin Flonians must bolt their utility poles to the bedrock instead of digging holes. And somehow they create lush lawns on top of bare rock. But every new day brings a new challenge to the people who live in The City Built on Rock.





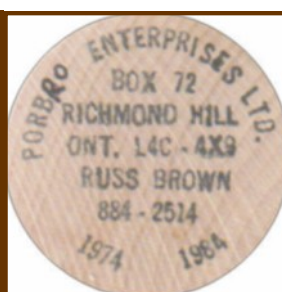
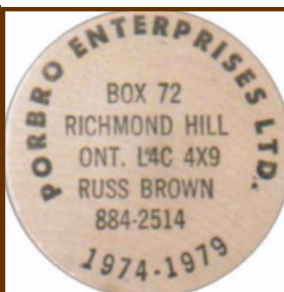
Editor Request:

Are there members who can write an article about these woods. I have been unable to find any research on the Upper Canada Token-Medal Society and their 1976 1st Annual Show in Angus (#5075-001).

Perhaps you could share a story about one of these woods below?

Likewise I cannot find anything on Porbro Enterprises Ltd. and what happened to this Russ Brown business in Richmond Hill (#5770-009, 5770-027).

Any information on Robert James Henry today since June 2012 will be his 40th birthday. How many cigars did Leslie D. Copan end up handing out in exchange for one of these woods (#9800-015).





This cute story was sent by **Edith Lenz** (aka My Mama Bear):

A young man shopping in a supermarket noticed a little old lady following him around. If he stopped, she stopped. Furthermore she kept staring at him. She finally overtook him at the checkout, and she turned to him and said, "I hope I haven't made you feel ill at ease; it's just that you look so much like my late son." He answered, "That's okay." "I know it's silly, but if you'd call out 'Good bye, Mom' as I leave the store, it would make me feel so happy." She then went through the checkout, and as she was on her way out of the store, the man called out, "Goodbye, Mom." The little old lady waved and smiled back at him. Pleased that he had brought a little sunshine into someone's day, he went to pay for his groceries. "That comes to \$121.85," said the clerk. "How come so much? I only bought 5 items." The clerk replied, "Yeah, but your Mother said you'd be paying for her things, too." Bet you thought this was going to be a tear jerker. Don't trust Little



Old Ladies!!!

North Carolina Tobacco Exposition



Obverse:

ONE WOODEN NICKEL

1940 "Wilson Princess"

Fourth Annual NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO EXPOSITION And FESTIVAL
Wilson, N.C. August 22, 23, 24. 1940

Leaf Tobacco (Series No. 1), 1939 King and Queen (Series No. 2) Doris
Cozart Schaum (Series No. 3)

ONE WOODEN NICKEL

COPYRIGHT 1938 JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCING CO., FOSTORIA, OHIO



Reverse:

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A SOUVENIR BY THE
FOURTH ANNUAL NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO EXPOSITION AND FESTIVAL
It is redeemable in coin of the United States of America if presented on or
before Saturday, August 24, at 1:00 P.M. at the National Bank of Wilson,
Branch Banking & Trust Company or the Wilson Industrial Bank.



W. Eddie Webb, Chmn.
Pageant Committee

A. A. Ruffin, Chmn.
Executive Committee

Lester Rose
Managing Director

The statue of the bull in the city center. (right)

Early view of first Duke tobacco factory and family home,
Durham, 1883 (left)

Early growth (1900-1970) (below)



Looking west along Parrish Street, home of what was then
known as Black Wall Street (lower right)

Overlooking the newly renovated American Tobacco Campus
(lower left)



On previous page is a complete set of three 70+ year old 1940 North Carolina Tobacco Exposition and Festival wooden nickels.

The community of Durham Station grew slowly before the Civil War, but expanded rapidly following the war, with much of this growth attributed to the establishment of a thriving tobacco industry. Veterans returned home after the war with an interest in acquiring more of the great tobacco they had sampled in North Carolina. Numerous orders were mailed to John Ruffin Green's tobacco company requesting more of the Durham tobacco. W.T. Blackwell partnered with Green and renamed the company as the "Bull Durham Tobacco Factory". The name "Bull Durham" is said to have been taken from the bull on the British Colman's Mustard, which Mr. Blackwell (mistakenly) believed was manufactured in Durham, England. Mustard, known as Durham Mustard, was originally produced in Durham, England, by Mrs Clements and later by Ainsley during the eighteenth century. However, production of the original Durham Mustard has now been passed into the hands of Colman's of Norwich, England.

As Durham Station's population rapidly increased, the station became a town and was incorporated by act of the North Carolina General Assembly, on April 10, 1869. It was named for the man who provided the land on which the station was built, Dr. Durham. At the time of its incorporation by the General Assembly, Durham was located in Orange County. The increase in business activity, land transfers etc, made the day long trip back and forth to the county seat in Hillsborough untenable, so twelve years later, on April 17, 1881, a bill for the establishment of Durham County was ratified by the General Assembly, having been introduced by Caleb B.Green, creating Durham County from the eastern portion of Orange County and the western portion of Wake County. In 1911, parts of Cedar Fork Township of Wake County was transferred to Durham County and became Carr Township.

The rapid growth and prosperity of the Bull Durham Tobacco Company, and Washington Duke's W. Duke & Sons Tobacco Company, resulted in the rapid growth of the city of Durham. Washington Duke was a good businessman, but his sons were brilliant and established what amounted to a monopoly of the smoking and chewing tobacco business in the United States by 1900. In the early 1910s, the Federal Government forced a breakup of the Duke's business under the antitrust laws. The Dukes retained what became known as American Tobacco, a major corporation in its own right, with manufacturing based in Durham, and whose advertisements on radio in the 1930s and 1940s and television in the 1950s and 1960s were as ubiquitous as those of Coca-Cola or McDonald's today. Prevented from further investment in the tobacco industry, the Dukes turned to the then new industry of electric power generation, which they had been investing in since the early 1890s. Duke Power (now Duke Energy) brought in electricity from hydroelectric dams in the mountains through the newly-invented technology of high voltage power lines. At this time (1910–1920), the few towns and cities in North Carolina that had electricity depended on local "powerhouses". These were large, noisy, and smoky coal-fired plants located next to the railroad tracks. Duke Power quickly took over the electricity franchises in these towns and then electrified all the other towns of central and western North Carolina, making even more money than they ever made from tobacco. Duke Power also had a significant business in local franchises for public transit (buses and trolleys) before local government took over this responsibility in the mid to late 20th century.

The success of the tobacco industry in the late 19th and early 20th century encouraged the then-growing textile industry to locate just outside of Durham. The early electrification of Durham was also a large incentive. Drawing a labor force from the economic demise of single family farms in the region at the time, these textile mills doubled the population of Durham. These areas were known as East Durham and West Durham until they were eventually annexed by the City of Durham. Much of the early city architecture, both commercial and residential, dates from the period of 1890–1930.

Durham quickly developed a vibrant Black community, the center of which was an area known as *Hayti*, (pronounced HAY-tie), just south of the center of town, where some of the most prominent and successful black-owned businesses in the country during the early 20th century were established. These businesses — the best known of which are North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company and Mechanics & Farmers' Bank — were centered on Parrish St., which would come to be known as "Black Wall Street." In 1910, Dr. James E. Shepard founded North Carolina Central University, the nation's first publicly supported liberal arts college for African-Americans. In 1924, James Buchanan Duke established a philanthropic foundation in honor of his father Washington Duke to support Trinity College in Durham. The college changed its name to Duke University and built a large campus and hospital a mile west of Trinity College (the original site of Trinity College is now known as the Duke East Campus). Durham's manufacturing fortunes declined during the mid-20th century. Textile mills began to close during the 1930s. Competition from other tobacco companies (as well as a decrease in smoking after the 1960s) reduced revenues from Durham's tobacco industry.

In a far-sighted move in the late 1950s, Duke University, along with the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and North Carolina State University in Raleigh, persuaded the North Carolina Legislature to purchase a large tract of sparsely settled land in southern Durham County and create the nation's first "science park" for industry. Cheap land and a steady supply of trained workers from the local universities made the Research Triangle Park an enormous success which, along with the expansion resulting from the clinical and scientific advances of Duke Medical Center and Duke University, more than made up for the decline of Durham's tobacco and textile industries. The citizens of Wilson, North Carolina celebrate the 1940 Tobacco Festival with a tobacco harvest and a parade through town.

Wilson, North Carolina Fourth Annual N.C. Tobacco Exposition & Festival Aug 22-24, 1940

http://www.footage.com/stock-footage/64432/1940_Tobacco_Festival-_N._Carolina/

We Salute Lumbermen!

The International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, also known as the International Order of Hoo-Hoo and as the Fraternal Order of Lumbermen, was founded on January 21st, 1892, in Gurdon, Arkansas (U.S.A.). The order claims to be the oldest, continuous industrial fraternal order in the world and is devoted to the interests of the lumber industry and to promoting the use of forest products. The Order established and coordinated the first National Forest Products Week in 1960, an annual event sanctioned by U.S. Presidential decree. The Order was incorporated in the State of Minnesota and established its international office in Milwaukee (Wisconsin). In 1971, the international office was moved to Norwood (Massachusetts) and in 1982 was moved to Gurdon (Arkansas). The Order is a federation of members-at-large and Hoo-Hoo Clubs located throughout United States, Canada, Australia, and the Philippines. The Order publishes its journal (Log and Tally) quarterly through distribution to its members.

The Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 became a chartered member of the ICOHH on July 10th, 1925. An earlier club was established April 6th, 1906 but was disbanded, then re-established August 10th, 1906 which disbanded in 1910. It was reactivated on June 21st, 1951 and was still active in 1990. It was registered under the Societies Act (B.C.) in 1954 as the Polio Rehabilitation Society, its original Constitution being ratified at that time. The name of the PRS was changed to the VHHC No. 48 at a special meeting on February 18th, 1982. It is not known if the new name was registered under the Societies Act. The Club restricts membership to lumbermen, foresters, officers and staff of forestry, lumber and forest product associations, publishers and representatives of the lumber and forest products trade press, representatives of the transportation industry and representatives of the sawmill and logging equipment industry. The Club provides a community service by its donation of television sets to hospitals in the Greater Vancouver area, by provision of wood reference books to Manual Training classes in Greater Vancouver schools, by the construction of campsite facilities at the Evans Lake Forestry Centre (aka Evans Lake Junior Forest Wardens Camp) owned by the B.C. Forestry Association, by the establishment of scholarships and travel and exchange programs, and by donations to a variety of charitable causes.

The Club has also been active in promoting the interests of the forest products industry through its past participation in National Forest Products Week, the Festival of Forestry and its loggers' breakfast, and in a variety of wood promotion programs. The Club aims to provide closer cooperation among lumbermen and sponsors a variety of social activities. The Club hosted the 1963 and 1975 conventions in Vancouver of the ICOHH. The Club publishes a quarterly newsletter (Hoo Knows) for its members.

The Forestry Industry is the largest industry in B.C. with it generating over 1/2 of the province's business revenues. In reviewing the R.W. Scott Papers' report of November 30th, 1990, it describes the inventory as it relates to the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 and the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo and the records of Scott's participation in three organizations. The Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 is a chartered member club of the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a fraternal order of lumbermen. The report covers 1925-1990 and total 98cm of material in four Hollinger boxes. The papers were donated by R.W. "Dick" Scott who had arranged for the Secretary of the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48, through the auspices of the British Columbia Forestry Association, to make further deposits of minutes of directors' meetings, annual general meetings, and the newsletter of VHHC No. 48 along with journals of ICOHH.

Club No.48 in the early 1960s saw a substantial increase in association activities. To deal with the increased workload, and yet had many accomplishments such as the establishment of the Forester-in-Training and Forestry Pupil categories of membership.



Circa 1962 - Forest Minister Ray Williston (third from left), B.C. Forest Service members, and senior CanFor staff on Close Utilization field trip in the Prince George area

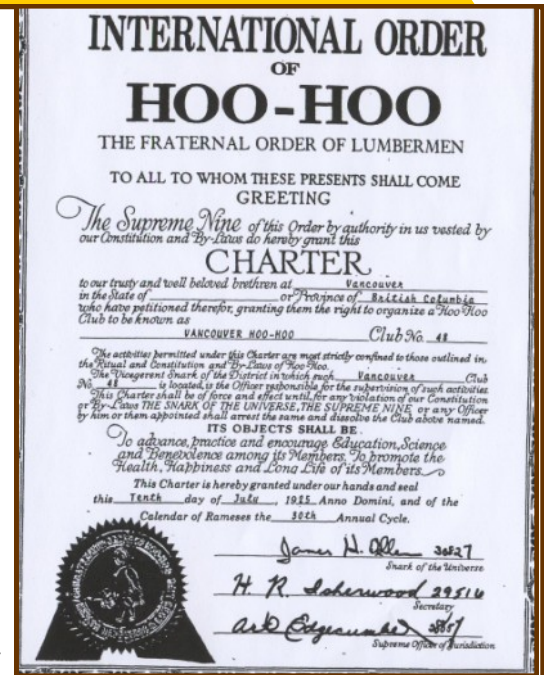
The top row wood is in Norm's catalogue as 9830-003 GR/BR 86mm round. The bottom one is 9830-002A G/G 38mm round.

As the association moved into the mid-1960s, the debate over the role of the as-

sociation and its members received considerable attention. In addition, matters relating to improved professional standards, to increasing public relations and to promoting forestry education in schools were discussed. The balance of the 1960s saw the association broaden its role beyond that of a registering body. In 1967, the first public policy statement was published, and in 1969, the president was empowered to speak out on matters affecting forest resource management and to be responsible to council for comments made. Other significant happenings included the formation of the Consulting Foresters subgroup and establishment of a subcommittee to deal with the significant number of graduates from technical schools. The decision at the time was to assist the technicians in forming their own society and to work with them in clarifying the respective roles of both groups in the "practice of forestry." At the end of the 1960's, there were 530 registered members.



Dick Scott was born October 5th, 1916, in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. He moved to the Vancouver area in 1927 and started work in sawmills at the age of 17, progressing from piling lumber to working as superintendent. From there, he went into sales with P.H. Barnett & Company Ltd., later becoming partner, General Manager, and President of that company. Scott founded two other companies, Barnett-American Lumber Sales Ltd. and Barnett Timber Products Ltd. and in the early 1960s merged these with P.H. Barnett & Company Ltd. to form Barnett Lumber Industries Ltd. This Vancouver firm was involved in logging, manufacturing, wholesaling, and world export, having representatives in the U.S.A., England, South Africa, and Australia. Scott sold his interest in Barnett in 1969 and founded R.W. Scott Industries Ltd., Pac-Deck Sales Ltd., and Scott Forest Products Ltd. He also entered into active partnership in Arthur Cedar Products Co. These companies, with their plant and head office in Maple Ridge, B.C., specialized in the manufacture and distribution of industrial and exotic British Columbia woods. Scott sold his interests in these firms in the mid-1980s. Scott was a Director of the Canadian Forestry Association of B.C. and of the British Columbia Wholesalers' Association in the 1950s, the Vice-Chairman of the Forest Products Division of the Community Chest in 1958, a member of the provincial committee (B.C.) for National Forest Products Week in 1961, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association in the early 1960s. **(pictured is 1925 Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 charter)**



Dick Scott was initiated into the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48 at the time of its reactivation, June 21st, 1951, and was its President from 1955 to 1956 as well as acting as Chairman of its Wood Promotion Committee in 1958. He was elected Director on the Supreme 9 (Board of Directors for the International Concatenated Order of the Hoo-Hoo) in 1958, and Snark of the Universe (President of the International Order) in 1959. As Snark of the Universe, he initiated an international wood promotion campaign and was the originator of National Forest Products Week in 1960, a project supported by the lumber industry in the U.S.A. and Canada and recognized by formal declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. Dick was instrumental in establishing Hoo-Hoo Clubs in Victoria, Port Alberni, Kamloops, Prince George, Calgary, Edmonton, and Regina (all Canada) and Louisville (Kentucky, U.S.A.) and later introduced the Hoo-Hoo organization to Australia. He also contributed a variety of articles concerning wood promotion and Hoo-Hoo activities to the international journal of the Hoo-Hoos, the Hoo-Hoo Log and Tally. In 1963, Scott served as Co-Chairman of the International Convention Committee of the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo Club No. 48. In 1984, Scott was honoured with a Lifetime Membership in the ICCOHH.

We Salute the National Forest Products Week theme: Work, Play, Build - Better with Wood. Take an active part in the development of B.C. Growing North.

From The Quesnel-Caribou Observer 1960s (B.C.) (answers further in this issue):

What do you know about forests?

1. What is the lightest wood in the world?
2. What is the heaviest wood in the world?
3. What is a tree?
4. How can the age of a tree be determined?
5. What is the principal forest enemy?
6. How many products can be derived from wood?
7. How much water is contained in a freshly cut log?
8. Where was the first sawmill in B.C.?
9. What percentage of every dollar is a forest dollar in B.C.?
10. What percentage of forest fires are caused by human agencies?
11. What is the tallest tree in the west?
12. When was the pulp and paper industry started?
13. Which tree species has the thickest bark?
14. What is the thickest plywood made?
15. What is the difference between hardwoods and softwoods?
16. On what do trees feed?
17. What is the origin of the word "ranger"?
18. What trees are used as Christmas trees?
19. Is there more sap in a tree in the spring than in the winter?
20. Are there any poisonous trees?

(answers on page 10)





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Top Hat Convention

The Western Stock Growers' Association was incorporated in 1896 with D.W. Marsh as president, and W.F. Cochrane and F.W. Godsall as vice-presidents. Its aim was to promote and protect the interests of the ranching industry in western Canada. The Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association, formed in 1913, amalgamated with WSGA in 1914. The Stock Growers' Protective Association of Western Canada was established in 1920. WSGA merged with it in 1921, under the former's name. The older name, Western Stock Growers' Association, however, was adopted again in 1923. The association has worked for brand inspections, quarantine regulations, better freight policies for the movement of cattle and feed, etc. It has also acted as a buying agency for its members. For further information see Cowboy Politics : The Western Stock Growers' Association and its Predecessors / Alexander Johnston. - Calgary : Western Stock Growers' Association, 1971. See also An Experiment that Worked / John Schmidt. - Calgary : Western Stock Growers' Association, 1994. Below are: 8700-009A is BL/BL and the same wood 8700-009B is R/R, both 38mm round, TOP HAT Convention.



Answers to Quiz:

1. The lightest wood is believed to be tano. It is found in Siam and the Malayan Peninsula. This is the favourite wood of the English for making sun helmets.
2. The heaviest wood is known as the black ironwood found in the West Indies and Florida keys. It has a specific gravity as high as 1.42.
3. A tree is a woody plant having one stem and a definite crown, and attaining a height upon maturity of at least eight feet and a diameter of at least two inches.
4. The age of trees grown in the temperate zones can be determined by counting the number of annual rings from the bark to the pith and adding the number of years required by the tree to attain the height where the ring count starts.
5. Fire.
6. An attempted census of the uses of wood once reached a count of 4,500 without even approaching a full or exhaustive classification. (note this quiz is from the 1960s before the flood of disposable paper products into the marketplace)
7. From 25 to 75% of total weight.
8. Parsons Bridge near Victoria (B.C.).
9. 50% (50 cents of every dollar).
10. About 64% of all fires are caused by human agencies.
11. Redwood of California.
12. 1910 is generally recognized as the start although a number of small associations believe it started before this.
13. Bark of Douglas Fir has recorded up to 18 inches thick.
14. Some industrial plywood is made to 29 ply thickness.
15. Generally hardwood trees are broad-leaved and softwoods are needle bearers.
16. The raw food materials required by trees are water, carbon dioxide, and a number of inorganic salts. The water and carbon dioxide are combined and charged by action of the sun's rays on the leaves to produce sugars and oxygen.
17. Ranger is derived from the French word "renc", meaning row and rank. It was the official title of the keepers of the royal parks. The Rolls of Parliament for 1455 listed "Foresters and Rangers of Our Forestes".
18. Practically all needle bearing evergreens are used as Christmas trees.
19. No, approximately the same amount. The difference is simply that it move in the spring but lies dormant in winter.
20. There are many poisonous trees. The machineel of tropical America has a sap which is extremely poisonous. Merely handling the wood or foliage of the tree can result in a very serious form of dermatitis.